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# Annual Report

## On the Health of the Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight, for the year 1957

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BY

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PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION
THROUGH THEIR COMMITTEE.

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*To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Newport for the year 1957.

The Live Birth Rate was 13·5, a slight increase on the previous year.

The Crude Death Rate was 17·1 also a slight increase on the figure for the previous year.

The Stillbirth Rate fell still further this year to 21·8 but the Infantile Mortality Rate rose from 15·0 to 18·6.

The total deaths from all forms of cancer were 61. This figure includes 11 cases of cancer of the lung, 9 of which occurred in men while 2 occurred in women.

Leukaemia accounted for one female death.

Heart disease accounted for 122 deaths and of these, disease of the coronary arteries was certified as causing 32 deaths.

Fifty-eight of the deaths were due to strokes.

There were 10 deaths from pneumonia and 13 deaths from bronchitis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for only one death.

During the year there were no deaths from diphtheria, whooping-cough, meningococcal infection, measles, or poliomyelitis. Influenza caused 5 deaths.

Two deaths were due to motor accidents while two others were due to suicide.

The absence of cases of diphtheria should not be taken to indicate that this is no longer a disease to be feared. This killing disease of former years is kept in abeyance only by the continuous use of immunising procedures.

Fourteen cases of scarlet fever were notified. Because of the successful treatment of this disease with the new drugs the crippling sequelae or complications are rarely, if ever, seen.

One case of poliomyelitis only was notified. With the growing campaign of vaccination against this disease, it is perhaps not too much to hope that we will see this illness go the way of diphtheria.

As the poliomyelitis vaccine becomes more and more available a time should soon be reached when one hundred per cent of the population are protected.

The use of the more common name for poliomyelitis, infantile paralysis, implied that the disease was one of children. While its incidence in the young was higher than in older persons it has been repeatedly demonstrated that immunity to poliomyelitis is not acquired simply by growing older.

The opportunity of gaining immunity against the disease by natural means is one of chance and is attended with such grave risks that the provision of a safe vaccine must be heralded as one of the greatest steps ever taken in the field of preventive medicine.

It behoves every man, woman and child to avail themselves of the great boon offered in poliomyelitis vaccination.

The principle disadvantage to the present system of poliomyelitis vaccination is the necessity for multiple injections to keep the resistance of the body at the required level. This is indeed a small price to pay for protection, but research is continuing and it is hoped that eventually a safe, powerful vaccine given by mouth will be available.

Six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Delay in notification continues to cause difficulty in tracing the source of the infection.

One of the most serious and pathetic aspects of life today is the problem presented by the chronic sick in the community. It is not simply a question of old age, one person may be old at 50, another young at 80. At the moment hospital beds are not available for those who so desperately need them.

The people in most need of care are often those who value their independence and privacy most highly. In spite of great need they resent offers of help and especially any suggestion of their transfer to a guest house or hospital bed.

It is a disturbing sight to see a person living in extremes of squalor and privation, cold and suffering from malnutrition with bedding in rags and tatters and yet bitterly resenting any official efforts to alleviate their suffering.

The greatest tact and gentleness is needed in approaching these patients.

In the older individuals with chronic illness they frequently have additional burdens to bear.

Their sight if often failing, making them naturally more prone to accidents in the home.

Their sense of smell deteriorates so that they are especially liable to suffer from accidents involving coal gas.

An outside lavatory presents a cruel, additional hazard and their struggle is increased by their need to carry fuel and especially in country districts by the need to dispose of excreta carried from the house.

A further problem facing the aged sick is often the difficulty in obtaining the medicine prescribed by the doctor. The journey to the chemist and perhaps a wait while the prescription is "made up" often requires monumental effort, as indeed does the trip to "draw my pension at the post office".

One of the difficulties in this field is ascertainment. Anything in the nature of an Old Persons' Register seems unpopular so that the degree of knowledge of need in the population, is to say the least, very patchy. Frequently, the services available to these persons are not known to them.

It is true that rapid deterioration frequently follows the death of a spouse, so that perhaps it would be an advantage if a Health Visitor were to call on the family when a death is notified, so that, if required, necessary aid may be rendered or at least the available services made known to the survivor.

This is a great human problem which is worthy of all our efforts. It is of little use prolonging human life with the latest medical discoveries if the prolongation simply means an attenuated existence of cold, squalor and perhaps above all, loneliness.

It is not possible to stop the process of ageing, but changes commonly regarded as the result of age may not have their causation merely in the passage of time.

These changes are overt manifestations of multiple damaging influences under which the patient has lived his life. They represent the sum of his experiences with health and disease and, as such, may to some extent be modified.

A patient's history is of paramount importance. Familial tendencies towards diseases such as diabetes or cardio-vascular diseases must be considered. Occupational hazards may be pin-pointed and harmful habits may be brought to notice and eliminated.

Obesity does not usually trouble those who are truly aged because the obese die relatively young as a result of hypertention. diabetes or degenerative disease of the blood vessels.

Starvation is seldom met with today but selective malnutrition without actual starvation is not uncommon. This condition causes only obscure changes in the early stages and is frequently overlooked.

The relatively common practice of the use of large amounts of mineral oil by the aged is an example of a procedure which may result in additional conditioned nutritional deficiency.

Iron deficiency anaemia is fairly common as a result of the familiar "biscuits and milk" diet which is so trouble-free to prepare.

For women, the late fifties and early sixties are particularly hazardous from the nutritional standpoint. At this time the family group is often reduced, outside interests are restricted and stimulation of new interests is lacking.

In spite of the increased efforts to improve the hygiene of food in general, bread the commonest of all foods, and one that is consumed uncooked, is frequently delivered in a dirty state.

Certain properties in the district have fallen into a deplorable state of disrepair because the landlord is unwilling to carry out necessary works while a grossly negligent or otherwise unfit tenant is in occupation.

The squalor which some even comparatively young people are prepared to endure is almost beyond belief.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act is a most difficult social measure to apply.

In essence its purpose is to deprive a person of his liberty, for his own good in the main. The fact that this section has to be invoked at all carries with it the certainty that the person to whom it applies will not agree to voluntary co-operation with the services available to look after him.

No matter how humble, or dirty or verminous a home is a home. There is all the difference in the world to the old person living, in to what is to him cosiness, between his home and the almost clinical cleanliness and necessary regimentation (at least to a certain degree), in the accommodation offered to him by the Welfare Authority.

Much apprehension was aroused by reports of an Influenza epidemic spreading round the world from Asia. The disease struck the Island in August and for the rest of the year a large number of cases occurred.

Unlike the Influenza pandemic at the end of the First World War, the disease proved mild in type, and was only rarely followed by complications.

The school population was stricken to a fairly great extent. In the Newport area 980 cases occurred, an incidence of 27·9%.

The maximum incidence of the disease occurred towards the end of October.

It does not seem to be widely enough appreciated that a cold room can cause death in the new born infant. This cause of infant death is not rare and is certainly one that can be prevented.

Cases usually occur during periods of very cold weather and generally after home confinements. A room temperature can fall very rapidly during the night when the fire gets low or even goes out or after an electric, gas, or paraffin heater is turned off.

The danger is at its greatest in premature and thin babies and where the baby's clothes and covers are not of adequate warmth. It is also naturally dangerous to bathe the baby in a cold room.

In all cases a steady temperature of 65° Farenheit must be maintained in the room where the baby is to be born and attended to.

The relationship between cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung appears to the experts to be significant. A vigorous campaign against smoking is urged especially aimed at the young.

The efforts against smoking, however, seem puny when children are nightly bombarded with high pressure cigarette sales-talk from their television screens.

Health Propaganda to be effective must obviously be as powerful, if not more powerful, than its adversary.

In the United States, certain Health Authorities have their own television programmes through which they can hammer out high powered propaganda on all aspects of prevention of ill health. It seems a pity that the great power of television for good cannot be put to more use in this country.

At least so far as adults are concerned, since the scare of cancer of the lung has been raised, they seem to have increased the number of cigarettes they smoke, not reduced them.

Short of positive prohibitive action, which I hardly see likely ever to take place, smoking will continue, but smokers must be aware that they are taking a calculated risk.

Supposing it were discovered that tea drinking produces cancer of the stomach. It would indeed be a monumental task to eradicate tea drinking in this country. It is likely that the calculated risk would be taken.

As long ago as 1906 an attempt was made to deal generally with the educational aspect of the cancer problem. Since then sporadic attempts have been made to nibble at the subject.

Outside the medical profession nobody wished to discuss it or to know anything about it, largely because of the widespread conviction that nothing could be done for it. The adoption of the ostrich-like policy of ignoring cancer and its dangers led every member of the community to hope that, whatever happened to his neighbour, he himself would not be the unlucky one to be attacked.

Even today it is a subject which one must ponder very deeply before discussing. Fear of cancer can produce very great mental anguish and psychological disturbance.

Early diagnosis of cancer in accessible sites gives rise to hope of cure.

Should the public be told the early signs and symptoms of cancer in its various stages?

In the present state of cancer knowledge it seems that extensive cancer education might well do more harm than good.

The release of the first atomic bombs followed by their development and increase in destructive power has brought a new awareness of radioactivity and its dangers but it is not yet fully realised to what extent we are continually exposed to external radiations of natural origin.

Their affects are in addition to those of the small but measurable quantities of radio-active substances that normally accumulate in our bodies.

In the earth's outer crust radio-active materials are plentiful but because they are widely dispersed they are well diluated. A square mile of surface soil one foot thick is estimated to contain an average of one gram of radium, three tons of uranium and six tons of thorium, all of which are radio-active. From the realms of outer space we are bombarded by penetrating radio-active cosmic rays and even the air we breathe contains minute amounts of radon and thoron—gaseous decay products of radium, uranium and thorium from the earth.

Food and water, especially water from wells and mineral springs, also contain traces of radio-active substances in measurable amounts but these quantities are very small and apparently harmless.

Even man-made structures of wood, brick or concrete give off small quantities of radio-activity and interior walls of plaster are sufficiently radio-active to affect the function of detecting instruments.

To all this natural back-ground radiation man has now added a phenomenal output of his own and even the experts who control the artificial sources are not infalliable as may be demonstrated by the Windscale Accident.

It is true that we can never avoid exposure to radio-activity, but now that we are beginning to create it, we must at least understand and try to regulate it.

It would seem a logical step for a figure to be established recording the standard natural background radiation for each district. A regular measurement of this level might be kept and any rise in the level to be reported on and accounted for.

In addition radio-active sources such as the isotopes used in medicine and increasingly in industry should, in my opinion never enter into the area controlled by a Medical Officer of Health without his notification.

A great deal of credit is due for the arduous and responsible meat inspection duties carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

The work of meat inspection forms only part of the officers' responsibilities and has to be fitted in with the many other duties. They should be congratulated for doing so much so well. That so much is done is due to their keenness and ability to overcome difficult circumstances, often at great personal discomfort and inconvenience.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Mayor and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees for their kindness and consideration, my fellow officers in other departments for their assistance, and Mr. Aze and his Staff for their enthusiastic help and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MILLS,
*Medical Officer of Health*

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, 1957.

*Medical Officer of Health—*

John Mills, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (Eng)., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

*Senior Public Health Inspector and Meat & Food Inspector—*

F. K. Aze, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

*Additional Public Health Inspector—*

H. S. Bull, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Area (in acres) | 15,530 |
| Population (Registrar General's Figures) | 19,880 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1957) per rate books | 5,388 |
| Rateable Value (as at 1.4.57) | £280,020 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1956-57) | £1,249 |

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Live Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population | 13·5 |
| Comparative factor | 1·15 |
| Comparative Birth Rate | 15·5 |
| Still Birth rate per 1000 total (live and still births) | 21·8 |
| Crude Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population | 17·1 |
| Comparative factor | 0·64 |
| Comparative Death Rate | 10·9 |
| Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy childbirth :— | |
| Rate per 1000 total (live and still births) | Nil |
| Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :— | |
| All infants per 1000 live births | 18·6 |
| Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births | 19·2 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births | Nil |
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages) | 61 |
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | Nil |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) | Nil |

BIRTHS.

The total number of live births was 269 of which 260 were legitimate and 9 illegitimate. The live birth rate was 13·5 per 1000 living; the birth rate for England and Wales being 16·1.

### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths was 339 which gives a death rate of 17·1 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, the death rate for England and Wales being 11·5.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 18·6 per 1000 registered live births ; the rate for England and Wales generally was 23·0.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

| *Cause.* | *Male.* | *Female.* |
|---|---|---|
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 1 | — |
| Tuberculosis, other | — | — |
| Syphilitic disease | — | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | — | — |
| Measles | — | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 1 | 1 |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 4 | 3 |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | 9 | 2 |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast | — | 5 |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus | — | 2 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 16 | 20 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | — | 1 |
| Diabetes | 1 | — |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 23 | 35 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 16 | 16 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 6 | 8 |
| Other heart diseases | 31 | 45 |
| Other circulatory diseases | 4 | 12 |
| Influenza | 3 | 2 |
| Pneumonia | 5 | 5 |
| Bronchitis | 6 | 7 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | — | 1 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | — | — |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 2 | — |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 4 | 1 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 4 | — |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | — | — |
| Congenital malformations | — | — |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 16 | 16 |
| Motor Vehicle Accidents | 1 | 1 |
| All other accidents | 1 | — |
| Suicide | 2 | — |
| Homicide and operations of war | — | — |
| All causes | 156 | 183 |

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

| | |
|---|---|
| Inspections under the Public Health Act ... ... | 264 |
| Miscellaneous Visits ... ... ... ... ... | 248 |
| Drainage ... ... ... ... ... ... | 348 |
| Smoke Tests ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| Camping and Caravan Sites ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| Knackers Yards ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Shops Act ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Factories ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Foodshops and Stores ... ... ... ... ... | 117 |
| Food Preparation Premises ... ... ... ... | 37 |
| Ice Cream Premises ... ... ... ... ... | 11 |
| Bakehouses ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 |
| Milk and Dairies ... ... ... ... ... | 14 |
| Pet Animals Act ... ... ... ... ... | — |
| Atmospheric Pollution ... ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| Infectious Diseases ... ... ... ... ... | 45 |
| Rodent Control ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Swimming Baths ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Licensed Premises ... ... ... ... ... | — |
| Rivers Pollution ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Slaughterhouses ... ... ... ... ... | 990 |
| Verminous Premises ... ... ... ... ... | 21 |
| Rent Act ... ... ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Watershed Area ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Water Supply ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2 |
| Water Tests ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| | 2204 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Statutory Notices Served—Public Health Acts ... | 14 |
| Statutory Notices Served—Housing Acts ... ... | 2 |
| Informal Notices Served ... ... ... ... | 65 |
| Informal Notices Complied with ... ... ... | 60 |
| Nuisances abated ... ... ... ... ... | 39 |
| Water Samples | |
| (a) Drinking Water ... ... ... ... | 139 |
| (b) Swimming Pools ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Ice Cream Samples ... ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Complaints Received ... ... ... ... ... | 159 |

# FOOD

## Meat Inspection.

### CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

| | Cattle Excl'ing Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. Killed ... ... | 803 | 1101 | 4413 | 1019 | 16703 | — |
| No. Inspected ... ... | 803 | 1101 | 4413 | 1019 | 16703 | — |
| **All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci** | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 19 | — |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | 65 | 176 | 1 | 7 | 500 | — |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ... | 8.2 | 16.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | — |
| **Tuberculosis only** | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | 3 | 10 | 1 | — | 29 | — |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ... ... | 31 | 217 | 1 | — | 333 | — |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ... | 4.2 | 20.6 | .05 | — | 2.8 | — |
| **Cysticercosis** | | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ... ... | 36 | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration | 35 | 14 | — | — | — | — |
| Generalised and totally condemned ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — |

| | Tons | Cwt. | Qrs. | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total meat condemned ... | 14 | 9 | 1 | 8 |
| Other Foodstuffs ... ... | | 15 | 1 | 9 |
| | 15 | 4 | 2 | 17 |

In addition 5,043 tins of miscellaneous foodstuffs were destroyed

The same four slaughterhouses have continued to operate and are as follows:—

1. 5-7, Scarrot's Lane, Newport, occupied by C. F. H. Biles.
2. 35-39, Scarrot's Lane, Newport, occupied by A. W. Abraham & Co., Ltd.
3. 47, Scarrot's Lane, Newport, occupied by J. W. Wooldridge Ltd.
4. Heytesbury Slaughterhouse, Worsley Road, occupied by N. C. Williams.

During 1957, 990 visits were made to slaughterhouses by your Inspectors and all animals slaughtered were inspected post-mortem. The Council's Slaughterhouse Byelaws and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954, are enforced and all the slaughterhouse proprietors have co-operated fully in complying with the Council's requirements.

The total number of slaughtermen licensed by the Council during 1957 was 30.

The Council received a Grant from the Central Government for excess meat inspection carried out during the financial year 1956/1957.

## FOOD PREMISES, ETC.

One hundred and ninety-two visits were made to food preparation premises, foodshops and stores, but again it has been impossible to carry out full and detailed inspections with a view to securing full compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The Council served one notice requiring a food trader to show cause why his premises which were registered under Sec. 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955 for the manufacture of cooked meats, etc., should not be cancelled. No cause was shown and the registration was duly cancelled. This trader had been given every opportunity during the preceding years to bring his premises up to standard, but he made no effort to comply with the Council's requirements.

Most food premises are reasonably well maintained and the occupiers are co-operative.

## MILK AND DAIRIES

Fourteen visits were made to 7 Dairies in the Borough registered under the Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949-1954. The large H.T.S.T. plant has continued to operate under licence by the I.W. County Council and subject to inspection by the Borough Public Health Inspectors.

At one time it was found that the Dairy premises were being used for the bottling of fruit drinks and the proprietors were accordingly asked to discontinue this practice in accordance with the requirements of the Milk & Dairies Regulations. This was done and separate premises are now provided for the purpose.

## ICE CREAM

The following table gives the number of samples taken and their gradings according to the methylene blue test.

| Samples taken | Grade 1 | Grade 2 | Grade 3 | Grade 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| | Satisfactory | | Unsatisfactory | |

All unsatisfactory samples were followed up and advice given where necessary.

There are 76 premises in the Borough registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream. No Ice Cream is manufactured in the Borough.

## WATER SUPPLY

The following samples of water were taken for Bacteriological Examination during the year and the results were as follows:—

| | No. of samples satisfactory | No. of samples unsatisfactory |
|---|---|---|
| Carisbrooke Pumping Station ... | 28 | 5 |
| Bowcombe Pumping Station ... ... | 20 | 14 |
| 154, High Street, Newport ... ... | 29 | 1 |
| 58, St. Johns Road ... ... ... | 30 | — |
| Seaclose Swimming Pool ... ... | 1 | — |
| Tap at Waterworks House ... ... | 1 | — |
| Albany Barracks ... ... ... | 7 | 2 |
| 24 Haskell Road, Newport ... ... | 1 | — |
| TOTAL ... ... ... ... | 117 | 22 |

It will be noted that 14 unsatisfactory samples originated from Bowcombe Pumping Station, and this is not surprising in view of the unsatisfactory state of the various dwellinghouse drainage systems in the area.

## SWIMMING POOLS.

| Bacteriological Samples | No. of Samples satisfactory | No. of Samples unsatisfactory |
|---|---|---|
| Seaclose Swimming Pool ... ... | 5 | — |
| Lakeside Swimming Pool ... ... | 4 | 1 |
| Little Canada Holiday Camp ... ... | 5 | — |

The maintenance and cleanliness of Seaclose Swimming Pool is of a very high standard and reflects much credit on the Council's Management.

## KNACKERS YARDS

The two knackers yards in the Borough are as follows:—

Little Heath Dairy, Longlane, Newport, occupied by Mr. J. F. L. Dove.

Parks Green Farm, Carisbrooke, occupied by Mr. C. F. H. Biles.

Both premises are now up to the standard required by the Council's Byelaws for knackers yards and both comply with the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954.

## DRAINAGE

Notices continued to be served in connection with defective drains and certain works were also carried out to public sewers under Sec. 24 Public Health Act, 1936, and the costs recovered on completion of work by the Council.

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

The number of cesspools emptied was 92 which is an increase of 25 on the number emptied during the previous year. The cost of emptying was £376 6s. 6d. of which £174 was recovered by the Council.

In spite of rising costs, the charge to each householder for one emptying was maintained at £2. The figure of £174 does not include the Corporation's own cesspools and certain others which had to be emptied at the Corporation's expense before the drainage system could be inspected by the Public Health Inspectors.

## HOUSING

The programme of slum clearance approved by the Minister was continued during the year and 11 unfit houses were closed and 15 demolished.

## THE RENT ACT, 1957

The Rent Act came into operation on 6th July, 1957 and represents the most significant revision of the scheme of rent restriction since it was first introduced. The Public

Health Department is chiefly concerned in dealing with applications for Certificates of Disrepair and in addition many landlords and tenants of controlled houses sought advice.

Few landlords claimed the repairs increase permitted under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 and inasmuch as that Act was intended to arrest the structural decay of tenanted houses it was a failure. It is significant that while no applications for Certificates of Disrepair under earlier legislation were received, nineteen such applications were made under the Rent Act, 1957 during the year under review.

## FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

**PART I OF THE ACT.**

| Premises | No. on Register | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ... | 14 | — | — | — |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ... | 124 | 18 | 7 | — |
| (iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ... ... | 4 | — | — | — |
| TOTAL ... ... ... | 142 | 18 | 7 | — |

CASES IN WHICH **DEFECTS** WERE FOUND.

| Particulars | Found | Remed'd | Referred to H.M. Inspector | Referred by H.M. Inspector | No. of Prosecutions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Want of Cleanliness (S.1) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Overcrowding (S.2) ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (*a*) Insufficient ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| (*b*) Unsuitable or defective | 6 | 5 | — | 6 | — |
| (*c*) Not separate for sexes | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other offences ... ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL ... | 7 | 5 | — | 7 | — |

**PART VIII OF THE ACT.** **OUTWORKERS.**

| Nature of work | No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises | Notices served | Prosecutions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lampshades | 83 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Knitted Wear | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTAL ... | 84 | — | — | — | — | — |

## FOOD AND DRUGS (MILK AND DAIRIES) ACTS, 1944.

Samples of milk were taken during the year from herds whose milk is retailed raw without heat treatment. These samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, for the presence of live Tubercle Bacilli.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of samples taken for T.B. during the year 1957 ... ... ... ... ... | 85 |
| Number of samples found to be positive ... | Nil |
| Number of samples in which Brucella Abortus was isolated ... ... ... ... | 10 |

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, was 81. There were no notifications of Diphtheria.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis)

DURING THE YEAR 1957.

| Disease. | Total Cases Notified. | Cases admitted to Hospital. | Total Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smallpox ... | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 14 | 3 | — |
| Diphtheria ... | — | — | — |
| Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ... | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — | — | — |
| Pneumonia ... | 3 | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | — | — | — |
| Other diseases generally notifiable | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas ... | 4 | 2 | — |
| Polio-Encephalitis ... | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infection ... | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | 6 | — | — |
| Measles ... ... | 47 | 1 | — |
| Dysentery ... | — | — | — |
| Malaria ... ... | — | — | — |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | 1 | 1 | — |
| Food Poisoning ... | 6 | — | — |
| TOTALS | 81 | 7 | — |

## AGE AT DATE OF NOTIFICATION.

| Age. | Scarlet Fever. | Diphtheria. | Puerperal Pyrexia. | Pneumonia. | Erysipelas. | Enteric Fever. | Food Poisoning | Polio-Encephalitis | Acute Poliomyelitis. | Meningococcal Infection. | Whooping Cough. | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Measles | Dysentery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 and under 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 5 | — |
| 2 „ „ 3 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — |
| 3 „ „ 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 10 | — |
| 4 „ „ 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — |
| 5 „ „ 10 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 21 | — |
| 10 „ „ 15 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 15 „ „ 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20 „ „ 35 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 35 „ „ 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 45 „ „ 65 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 65 and over | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| TOTALS | 14 | — | — | 3 | 4 | — | 6 | — | 1 | — | 6 | — | 47 | — |

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

| Cases. | | | Vision un-impaired. | Vision impaired. | Total Blindness. | Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notified. | Treated. | | | | | |
| | At home | In hospital | | | | |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

# TUBERCULOSIS, 1957.

| Age Periods. | New Cases. | | | | | Deaths. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | | | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
| | Totals | M. | F. | M. | F. | Totals | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 and under 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 ,, 5 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 ,, 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 ,, 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15 ,, 20 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20 ,, 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25 ,, 35 | 4 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 35 ,, 45 | 5 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 45 ,, 55 | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 55 ,, 65 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 65 and over | 4 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | †21 | 9 | 10 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |

†Included in this total are six patients who have been transferred from the mainland.